still greater resemblance in the black head and black streak through the eye, which are found in all three species; but *Sitta whiteheadi* is recognized at once by the ashy isabelline colour of the underparts, instead of the cinnamon-buff or fulvous colour of the lower surface in the Chinese and North-American birds.

3. On a new Species of *Salpornis* from Eastern Equatorial Africa. By Dr. G. Hartlaub, F.M.Z.S.

[Received June 4, 1884.]

(Plate XXXVII.)

I have the pleasure of sending for the examination of the Zoological Society of London a specimen of a new Creeper of the genus *Salpornis*, which I propose to call

Salpornis emini, sp. n. (Plate XXXVII.)

Supra in fundo fusco-nigricante, maculis apicalibus rotundatis albis vel albidis, antice nigro-marginatis pulchre et confertim guttulata; pileo fulvescente striolato; capitis lateribus fulvo-pallidis; regione parotica obscure fusca; striola superciliari pallida parum conspicua; supracaudalibus maculis rotundatis majoribus albis; tectricibus alarum minoribus dorso concoloribus, majoribus ante apicem albidum late nigris; remigibus primariis in tertia parte apicali immaculatis, fuscis, cæterum maculis pogonii interni minoribus, marginalibus, albis, minus circumscriptis; primo eadem loco non maculato sed serratim albido marginato; tertiariis fuscis, in pogonio externo albido limbatis, latius nigro-fasciatis, interno notis marginalibus minus distinctis; subalaribus fasciatim maculatis; gula ochroleuca immaculata; pectore, abdomine et subcaudalibus fulvescenti-pallidis, maculis minutis rotundatis albidis, supra nigro-circumdatis conspicue guttulatis; rectricibus irregulariter albido et fusco-nigricante fasciatis, fasciis latioribus fuscis, angustioribus albidis; rostro fusco, mandibula parte apicali excepta pallidiore; pedibus obscure fuscis. (*Mas. ad.*)

Long. tot. circa 150 *millim., culm.* 21, *alæ* 95, *caud.* 58, *tars.* 14, *pollic. c. ung.* 19.

The Certhine genus *Salpornis*, established in 1847 by the late G. R. Gray, is a very rare and very restricted one. Up to the year 1878, the only species constituting it was an interesting Indian type—*Certhia spilonota* of Franklin, P. Z. S. 1831, p. 121. A second and quite typical species was discovered by the indefatigable Portuguese collector, M. T. d'Anchieta, near Caconda in the interior of the province of Benguela, S.W. Africa. Prof. Barboza du Bocage has described and figured this bird as a new generic type and

species under the name of *Hylypsornis salvadori*. *Salpornis spilonota*, being extremely scarce in continental collections, and, for instance, not existing in the splendid Museums of Paris, Leyden, Brussels, Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, and Stuttgart, had very probably remained entirely unknown to him, and for this reason the error into which he fell is to be excused. I have now the pleasure of introducing a third typical species, which was discovered near Langomeri, in Eastern Equatorial Africa, by the eminent explorer, Dr. Emin Bey, and of which the unique specimen, a fine adult male, enriches, at present, my private collection. As the life of my poor friend, who may still linger in his remote quarters on the Upper White Nile, is at this moment surrounded by the greatest possible dangers, and as no news whatever of him have of late reached us, I think it my duty to name this fine new bird after its discoverer.

Regarding this unique specimen, Dr. Emin Bey writes :—"During a walk through the ripe Eleusine-fields, a small bird met my attention climbing up and down the haulms, and flying in short whips from one haulm to another. What could it be? Not a *Nectarinia* to be sure. The little unknown was very silent. But how great was my pleasure and surprise as my shot brought down a '*Certhia*,' certainly the first bird of this group met with in Central Africa. All my efforts to procure more specimens were fruitless."

Salpornis emini and *Salpornis salvadorii* are nearly allied species. The system or the pattern of coloration is quite the same in both birds. The differences are these: the drop-like spots of the upper parts are much larger in *S. salvadorii* (of which a fine adult pair was presented to the Bremen Museum by Prof. Barboza du Bocage); the irregular bands of the rectrices are very broad and nearly black in *S. salvadorii*, narrower and browner in *S. emini*; the irregular white spot-like bands are also decidedly broader in *S. salvadorii*; in *S. emini* the first primary has the basal half of the inner web with a whitish serrated marginal lining, whereas in *S. salvadorii* there are regular circumscribed marginal spots; in the other primaries the whitish marginal spots on the basal half of the inner web are very conspicuous and sharply circumscribed in *S. salvadorii*—they are much smaller and more confluent in *S. emini*; the ground-colour of the remiges and rectrices is nearly black in *S. salvadorii*, paler and browner in *S. emini*; the drop-like spots of the underparts are much smaller and less distinct in *S. emini*. In both species the rounded terminal whitish spots of the single feathers are anteriorly margined by a broad black band or border. The ground-colour of the underparts is in both species a pale greyish drab.

The difference between *S. emini* and the Indian *S. spilonota* is much greater, and strikes one at first sight. The whitish spots of the upper parts are smaller, less drop-like, and of a more irregular shape. There is a short, broad, white superciliary stripe, bordered below by a blackish postocular band; and the underparts are conspicuously more banded than spotted. The internal marginal spots of the primaries are as sharply defined as in *S. salvadorii*.

I add the comparative measurements of the three species :—

	S. spilonota. millim.	*S. emini.* millim.	*S. salvadorii.* millim.
Culmen	23	21	18
Wing	88	95	95
Tail	58	58	58
Tarsus	14½	14	16½
Poll. c. ung.	19	19	22

The iris is brown in all three species.

I am much obliged to Capt. G. A. Shelley for the loan of a good specimen of *S. spilonota*, which it would have been impossible for me to procure from any continental collection known to me.

The synonymy of the three species of *Salpornis* is as follows:—

1. S. SPILONOTA.

Salpornis spilonota, Frankl. P. Z. S. 1831, p. 121; G. R. Gray, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 7; id. Gen. of B. i. p. 144; Reichb. N. S. pl. xxxviii.; id. Handb. d. Sp. Orn. Scans. pl. 564; Jerdon, B. of Ind. i. p. 382; id. Supplem. Notes &c., Ibis, 1872, p. 20; Gould, Birds of Asia, pt. xx., fig. bon.; Ball, Stray Feath. 1874, p. 397, 1876, p. 232, 1878, p. 209; Butler, Str. Feath. 1875, p. 462, 1876, p. 37, 1877, p. 228; Blyth, Cat. B. Mus. As. Soc. p. 338; id. Ibis, 1865, p. 48 (first good descript.), 1866, pp. 228, 365; Blanf. Ibis, 1867, p. 461; Adam, Stray Feath. pt. 5; Allan and Hume, Journ. As. Soc. of Beng. 1869, pt. ii.; id. ibid. 1870, pt. ii. p. 113; id. Ibis, 1871, p. 446, 1872, p. 20; Gadow, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vol. viii. p. 330.

Hab. Widely distributed through the jungles of Central India: Chanda, Behar, Oude, Sironcha, Sambhur Lake, &c.

2. S. SALVADORII.

Hylypsornis salvadori, Barb. du Boc. Jorn. Acad. Lisb. 1878, pp. 198, 211; id. Ornith. d'Ang. p. 289, t. x. f. 2 (fig. bon.); Shelley, Ibis, 1882, p. 255; *Salpornis salvadorii*, Gadow, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vol. viii. p. 330.

Hab. Benguela in S.W. Africa, "extending across through the Mashoona country into S.E. Africa."

3. S. EMINI.

Hab. Langomeri, Eastern Equatorial Africa (*Dr. Emin Bey*).

4. Note on the Names of two Genera of *Delphinidæ*. By WILLIAM HENRY FLOWER, LL.D., F.R.S., P.Z.S.

[Received June 10, 1884.]

In the Revision of the family *Delphinidæ*, published in the 'Proceedings' of the Society for 1883, pp. 466–513, I have adopted two generic terms, which, as has since been pointed out to me, are not tenable, being already in use for other forms. I hope, there-